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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

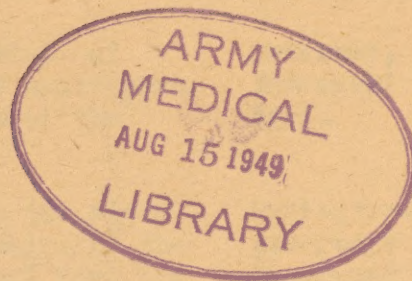
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SECTION I

GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin is attached as Inclosure No. 1.

Title: Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program.

Short Title: TB-PH-WEL-20.

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

9 - 14 May

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
May 9	Ei-hatsu No. 487	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of staple food to in-patients.	All pre-fectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
May 9	Ei-hatsu No. 490	Re: Making a report in case voluntary artificial suspension of pregnancy should be performed under Article 12 of the Eugenic Protection Law.	"	"
May 9	Ei-hatsu No. 491	Re: Extermination of vermin in the hair of the school children.	Governors of all pre-fectures (except Tokyo & 5 other prefectures)	"
May 11	Ei-hatsu No. 495	Re: Investigation on the Inan Seaside.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
May 12	Ei-hatsu No. 499	Re: Additional allocation of blankets made from waste yarn for administration of the national park.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
May 14	Ei-hatsu No. 510	Re: Investigation into the sites proposed for extension of the Seto-naikai National Park (or the National Sea Park).	Prefectural governors concerned	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 9	I-hatsu No. 441	Re: Execution of the oral hygiene week.	All pre-fectural governors.	Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau and Disease Pre- vention Bureau

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 12	I-hatsu No. 451	Re: W.H.O. news letters.	All directors, Health Departments, prefectural governments.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
May 13.	I-hatsu No. 454	Re: Extra duty hours of personnel at the national hospitals and sanatoria for fiscal year 1949-50.	All directors, of national hospitals and sanatoria.	"
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 10	Yaku- Hatsu No. 802	Re: Manufacture of biological preparations.	All pre- fectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceu- tical and Supply Bureau
May 13	Yaku- hatsu No. 827	Re: The second notification on items authorized as contra- ceptive agents.	"	"
May 14	Yaku- Hatsu No. 839	Re: Distribution of a chemical control of communicable diseases (DDT).	"	"
May 14	Yaku- Hatsu No. 841	Re: Application for national grant-in-aid for the expenses on local government personnel to engage in control and in- spection of narcotics for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 9	Sha-hatsu No. 790	Re: Disposition of property of a juridical person for public benefit under the jurisdiction of Minister of Welfare	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
May 9	Sha-hatsu No. 791	Re: Allotment of specified textile material.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
May 9	Sha-hatsu No. 793	Re: Allotment of staple oil pro- ducts for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
May 10	Sha-hatsu No. 798	Re: Allotment of non-ferrous metals for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
May 10	Sha-hatsu No. 802	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Kyushu District.	Governor, Oita Pref.	"
May 11	Sha-hatsu No. 805	Re: Notice on the business con- ference concerning the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Yamaguchi and 15 other prefectures.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 11	Sha-hatsu No. 809	Re: Appointment of paid social investigators.	Governors, Tokyo and another prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
May 12	Sha-hatsu No. 811	Re: Dealing with the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law pursuant to rise of expenses on staple food.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
May 12	Sha-hatsu No. 812	Re: Extra ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
May 12	Sha-hatsu No. 812	Re: Funds for loan of the public pawn shops.	"	"
May 13	Sha-hatsu No. 816	Re: Application for extra-ordinary allotment of clothing coupons with regard to a fire in Tama village.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
May 13	Sha-hatsu No. 817	Re: Attendance at the joint conference on research in welfare affairs under the jurisdiction of the Kanto Military Government Team.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
May 13	Sha-hatsu No. 818	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
May 13	Sha-hatsu No. 819	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount and excessive payment beyond the regular payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
May 13	Sha-hatsu No. 820	Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
May 13	Sha-hatsu No. 821	Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
May 13	Sha-hatsu No. 824	Re: Change of allotment of oil products for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governors, Miyagi & 8 other prefectures.	"
May 13	Sha-hatsu No. 823	Re: Allotment of refined hemp for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governors, Kochi and 3 other prefectures.	"
May 14	Sha-hatsu No. 827	Re: Extra ordinary allocation of LARA relief commodities for the disaster relief.	Governors, Akita and another prefecture.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 10	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 126	Re: Notice on the business conference concerning the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors,	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
May 12	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 127	Re: Cancellation of approval on protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
May 12	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 128	Re: Allotment of petroleum goods for maintenance and administration of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 12	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 129	Re: Allotment of bicycles for the social work agencies.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
May 9	Ji-hatsu No. 405	Re: Allotment of petroleum goods for the ships under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
May 9	Ji-hatsu No. 406	Re: Allotment of petroleum goods for May.	"	"
May 9	Ji-hatsu No. 410	Re: Report on licensing of organization of the Hamazono Shoja, Foundational Juridical Person.	"	"
May 9	Ji-hatsu No. 413	Re: National liability on the expenses on training institution for personnel for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 10	Ji-hatsu No. 414	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on public works under the Child Welfare Law for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 11	Ji-hatsu No. 401	Re: Handling of business affairs at the child care agencies.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 12	Ji-hatsu No. 419	Re: Licensing of the child welfare agencies under the Child Welfare Law.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
May 12	Ji-hatsu No. 420	Re: Allotment of rubber goods (foot gears) for the child welfare agencies for the fourth quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	"
May 12	Ji-hatsu No. 420	Re: Allotment of tires and tubes of bicycles for the child welfare agencies for the fourth quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Kanagawa & 3 other prefs.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
May 14	Ji-hatsu No. 428	Re: The season day-nurseries.	All pre- fectural governors.	Director, Children's Bureau.
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
May 9	Ho-hatsu No. 38	Re: Reduction or exemption of expenses to be partially borne by the subscribers.	Chairmen of the boards of directors of Health Insurance Associations.	Director, Insurance Bureau
May 9	Ho-hatsu No. 39	Re: Imposition of any local tax on health services managed by the health insurance associations.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 9	Ho-hatsu No. 40	Re: Monthly report on conditions of national health insurance business.	"	"
May 9	Ho-hatsu No. 41	Re: Enforcement of the Law Amending a part of the Health Insurance Law.	Chairmen of the board of directors of Health In- surance Associ- ations; Presi- dent, Federation of Health Insurance Associations.	"
May 11	Ho-hatsu No. 42	Re: The second national athletic meet of laborers under health insurance.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 11	Ho-hatsu No. 43	Re: Examples of agreements in case expenses to be partially borne by the subscribers should be reduced or exempted.	Chairmen of the board of directors of Health Insurance Associations.	"
May 11	Ho-hatsu No. 44	Re: Submitting of flash reports on amounts paid in under the Pension Law.	Chiefs, Insur- ance Sections, prefectural governments, and branch offices of social in- surance; Director, Chiba National Sanatorium.	"
May 11	Ho-hatsu No. 45	Re: Mentioned items in the front page of certificates of sub- scription.	All pre- fectural governors.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
May 14	Ho-hatsu No. 46	Re: Dealing with those who are dependents of subscribers of health insurance and who hold qualification for subscribers of national health insurance.	All pre- fectural governors	Director, Insurance Bureau

Repatriation Relief Agency

May 9	Engo No. 517	Re: Allocation of certificates under which persons concerned may board a repatriation train on deferred payment of fare as attendants.	"	Director, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau
May 9	Engo No. 518	Re: Certification of payment of medical fees on the special repatriated patients.	Directors, Civil Welfare Departments, Ibaraki & 2 other prefs.	"
May 9	Enshi No. 519	Re: Loaning of business fund to needy persons.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 11	Engo No. 523	Re: Certification of payment of expenses necessary for re- cuperation on the special repatriated patients.	Director, Civil Welfare Bureau, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 11	Engo No. 524	Re: Request for investigation into a Loochooan, MATSUDAWARA, Shoichi.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
May 12	En-i No. 525	Re: Replenishment of drugs, etc., necessary in medical care to be rendered in repatriation trains.	Governors, Tokyo & 21 other prefectures.	"
May 11	En-shi No. 526	Re: Withdrawal of the application for approval on organization of the Widows' Welfare Association, Inc.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 13	En-shi No. 536	Re: Inspection of accommodation institutions for the re- patriates.	Governors, Kumamoto & Kagoshima Prefectures.	"
May 13	Engo No. 537	Re: Forwarding a roster of Korean nationals whose re- patriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governors, Fukuoka and Aichi Prefectures.	"
May 14	Engo No. 539	Re: Dependents to be taken back by Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Fukushima Prefecture	"

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin No. 125, control measures against smallpox in Fukuoka and Osaka appear to be meeting with success. This is evidenced by the fact that there have been no new cases reported in Fukuoka during the period 23 to 29 May. In Osaka where the outbreak is of more recent origin there have been only three cases reported during this period. The total reported cases in Osaka now stand at 52.

While it is too early to say that there will be no further spread nevertheless the progress of these outbreaks serves to emphasize the need for and the value of effective control measures.

Military Government Health Officers are urged to exercise vigilant surveillance in order to insure that proper control measures are carried out wherever cases occur.

Public Health Information

The motion picture film "Beautiful Instinct", a sex education picture, has been completed and will soon be available for showing. All inquiries concerning this film should be directed to the Radio Motion Picture Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refrigeration of Biologicals

Arrangements have been completed with the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry requiring all laboratories producing animal biologics to provide suitable containers that can be refrigerated with ice or dry ice. All future shipments shall be made in these containers and the plan of expediting their handling while in transit has been coordinated with the Minister of Transportation, to guarantee that no delay will occur of any biologicals while in transit. These containers are to be returned by the Prefectures to the shipper without delay due to the scarcity of them.

Hog Cholera

During the month of May, approximately 250 cases of Hog Cholera were reported from Yamagata Prefecture. Investigations by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry disclose information that the farmers are not taking advantage of present immunization facilities as they feel that some subsidy from National level is indicated. An educational program should be employed to inform the farmers as to the advantages of immunizing their hogs thereby preventing unnecessary losses in number as well as the monetary losses so incurred. Information at national level indicates that some prefectures have carried out education programs, but other prefectures have not appeared too interested.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of April 1949.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Anthrax	3	1
Blackleg	0	1
Swine cholera	79	190
Swine erysipelas	16	12
Swine plague	16	8
Swine paratyphus	5	17
Rabies	22	21
Brucellosis	15	19
Trichomonas	214	266
Equine infectious abortion	51	57
Equine infectious anemia	69	74
Pullorum disease (fowl)	6,129	2,957
Strangles	13	9
Bovine tuberculosis	51	50
Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect	1

NOTE: Tottori and Fukuoka Prefectures have not as yet submitted their monthly report.

Rabies continue to remain prevalent in the Kanto Region. Extra allocations of rabies vaccine are being made to the prefectures of the region. The rapid increase in the population of dogs, and the increasing number of strays that have a history of migrating from one prefecture to another are affecting materially, the success of the immunization program in eradicating rabies.

Weekly Animal Disease Report.

The Animal Hygiene Section, Livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of diseases in animals for the period 21 - 27 May 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine cholera	2
Ibaraki	Swine cholera	2
Tokyo	Swine plague	1
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	3
Chiba	" "	3
Nagano	" "	4
Yamanashi	" "	2
Yamagata	Swine cholera	250
	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

NOTE: Vaccines and serums have been distributed to the Yamagata Prefecture. Earlier efforts to have farmers vaccinate their hogs against cholera were not successful. The loss as represented is approximately 10% of the hog population in the prefecture.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following information concerning the number of livestock slaughtered as well as the meat and meat-products establishments inspected during the month of March 1949.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	18,952	1,020	5,122
Body weight (kgs)	6,690,962	103,923	1,724,302
Dressed weight (kgs)	3,343,055	49,462	799,747
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	11	1	7
Partial	411	11	208
Viscera	3,628	74	763

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	42,401	46	98
Body weight (kgs)	2,698,600	1,912	2,780
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,181,399	815	1,262
Condemned Ante-mortem	3	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	8	0	0
Partial	433	0	0
Viscera	10,739	1	3

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	287
Number of establishments inspected	218
Sanitary condition	Good 57
	Fair 144
	Poor 17
Total number of inspections	403
Amount of meat and meat products examined	84,901 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	0
Cause for condemnation	None
Disposition	None

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	13,983
Number of establishments inspected	8,606
Sanitary condition	Good 2,399
	Fair 5,111
	Poor 1,096
Total number of inspections	13,795
Amount of meat and meat products examined	475,774 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	868 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Uncleanliness, putrid and staleness
Disposition	Fertilizer

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of March 1949.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	4
Samples examined	13
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0
Number of plant inspections	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	10,980
Samples examined	29,652
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	483
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	820
Number of plant inspections	5,071
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	284
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	298

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	36
Samples examined	29
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	2

Milk Produced on Dairy Farms During Month of March

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows & Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	126	25,102 Lit.
Ordinary	56,801	108,623	15,620,084 Lit.
Goat	4,598	5,953	180,948 Lit.

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants During March

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	12,313 L	9,000 L	
Ordinary	2,934		2,303,470 L	4,278,896 L
TOTAL	2,940	12,313 L	2,312,470 L	4,278,896 L

All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180 cc.

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of March 1949.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments.	1,426
Number of establishments inspected.	938
Sanitary condition.	
Good.	150
Fair.	622
Poor.	166
Total number of inspections	4,211
Amount of seafood examined.	135,612,778 kg
Amount of seafood condemned	73,753 kg
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction, staleness
Disposition.	Fertilizer and animal feeds

Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments.	9,477
Number of establishments inspected.	3,420
Sanitary condition.	
Good.	547
Fair	1,947
Poor	926
Total number of inspections.	4,844
Amount of seafood examined.	339,105 kg
Amount of seafood condemned.	1,855 kg
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction - staleness
Disposition.	Fertilizer and animal feeds

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments.	43,609
Number of establishments inspected.	16,165
Sanitary condition.	
Good.	2,531
Fair.	9,828
Poor.	3,806
Total number of inspections.	17,328
Amount of seafood examined.	1,493,866 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	2,532 kgs
Cause for condemnation.	Putrefaction
Disposition.	Fertilizer

Monthly Food Inspection Report

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspection of food and beverages establishments during the month of March 1949.

Food establishments

Number of inspections	192,187
Establishments to be improved	43,085
Establishments completing improvements	54,397
Number of food samples collected for analysis	3,351
Number of administrative punishments	1,341

Census of Food Inspectors

Number authorized with 50% national subsidy	1,767
Actual number employed receiving national subsidy	1,582
Actual number employed receiving no national subsidy	2,106

(Prefecture and City employees)

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Inspection of Pharmaceuticals

The Ministry of Welfare has instituted an intensive campaign against adulterated and misbranded drugs, with special emphasis on injection materials. Prefectural governors have been notified by official correspondence, file Yaku-hatsu No. 779, dated 4 May, subject: General Inspection of Drugs, to take thorough control measures by inspection, necessary remedial action, and report to the Ministry, to insure the production and supply of safe and effective injection materials of excellent quality. The period of this campaign is from 21 May to 21 June. The interest and assistance of Military Government personnel in this activity can be of inestimable value in removing from supply channels undesirable medicines which do not meet the standards of quality, packaging and labeling required by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No. 197, 1948) and its enforcement regulations (15 August 1948).

This campaign is an intensified activity for the period of one-month. However, the inspection of all drugs, devices and cosmetics to detect violations and to correct irregularities according to current laws and regulations governing the manufacture, distribution and sale of these supplies, is a continuing activity which must be carried on throughout the twelve months of the year. In this connection a recent notification, file Koseisho-hatsu-yaku No. 69, dated 9 May, subject: The Counter-Measure for Control of Drugs, was dispatched by the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau to all prefectural governors emphasizing the need for continued rigid control over manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs, and including specific instructions for such control.

Production

The four month average production of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies reported for January, February, March and April exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 65 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for the four month period as compared to 1948 monthly average production.

(1948 Monthly Averages - 1.00)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>January through April</u>
Laboratory Animals (each)	1.21	1.08
Biologicals (passed assay) (cc)	No production	No production
Penicillin (OU)	4.41	2.91
Hexylresorcinol crystals (kg)	4.41	3.29

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>January through April</u>
Hexylresorcinol capsules (piece)	9.62	4.20
Textile sanitary materials (lbs)	1.13	1.26
Rubber sanitary materials (kg)	1.28	1.14
X-ray and electrotherapy equipment (piece)	1.07	1.16
X-ray film (square meter)	1.13	1.10
X-ray tubes (each)	1.12	1.18
Fodenticides (kg)	0.98	1.26
DDT 100% (lb)	2.70	2.49
DDT Dust 10% (lb)	2.65	1.98
DDT spray 5% (gal)	0.59	0.71
DDT dusters and sprayers (each)	0.92	0.76
Dental instruments (piece)	2.42	1.30
Surgical instruments (piece)	1.52	1.44
Glassware (piece)	1.30	1.06

Detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary supplies and equipment for March and April, together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison are attached. (Inclosure No. 2).

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Record of Sales of Narcotics

Local wholesalers are being instructed to maintain in their records a serial number of each bottle or package of narcotics sold to registrants in order that each such bottle or package in the stocks of physicians, hospitals, etc., may be identified as having been sold by a particular wholesaler.

Compounders and producers are being instructed hereafter to print an identifying number on the label of each bottle or package of narcotics which will be recorded by compounders, producers, central wholesalers and local wholesalers at the time of sale.

The above measures will enable narcotic agents to trace each package or bottle of narcotics found in illicit traffic as having been stolen or otherwise diverted.

Enforcement

Narcotic agents in Shimane Prefecture have inspected all but 20 out of 897 registrants in the prefecture. During the inspections six physicians, all living in rural areas, were determined to be narcotic addicts. Appropriate action was taken including the cancellation of their narcotic registration.

In Tokyo the procedure of delivering narcotics evidence in criminal cases to clerks of the Court upon presentation of an order from a Court official resulted in the loss of evidence when two clerks obtained narcotics upon presentation of a forged order. The narcotics were recovered and the two clerks arrested. Instructions are being issued to narcotic agents not to deliver any narcotics to a third person for any reason. The agents will deliver the evidence to the Court officials in person when such evidence is needed for prosecution of the defendants.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program

Inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin is TB-PH-WEL-20, "Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program". (Inclosure No. 1). This technical bulletin

reviews and interprets aspects of the Public Assistance Program in Japan. Most important is the reassertion of the democratic principles and practices which should be inherent in Japanese welfare programs.

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" since the arrival of the first shipment of "gift" packages in July 1948:

a. Food

Total packages received		24,989
Packages damaged, etc.	2,666	
Packages delivered	<u>15,174</u>	<u>17,840</u>
Total packages on hand		7,149

b. Woolen

Total packages received		8,016
Packages damaged	60	
Packages delivered	<u>5,955</u>	<u>6,015</u>
Total packages on hand		2,001

c. Blanket

Total packages received		1,644
Packages damaged	10	
Packages delivered	<u>1,229</u>	<u>1,239</u>
Total packages on hand		405

d. Knitting

Total packages received		3,024
Packages damaged	7	
Packages delivered	<u>1,392</u>	<u>1,399</u>
Total packages on hand		1,625

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The following statement was used as the basis of a conference recently held by the Chief of Section with representatives of the Japanese Press:

Japanese Advisory Council on Social Security

(1) The Japanese Government has announced the appointments of the members to the Advisory Council on Social Security. They include leaders in industry, labor, the professions and the government. Members of the Diet are properly included. The Council is independent of any Ministry and has full freedom of expression and research. It is the Japanese counterpart of the United States Committee on Economic Security organized in 1935 and the British Inter-departmental Committee on Social Insurance and Allied Services appointed in 1941. These committees were also organized during periods of economic stress and austerity.

(2) This Council has the great responsibility of formulating a Japanese program of social security in accordance with Japanese needs and resources. Such a program will be one of the four corner stones of the total Public Health and Welfare program planned for Japan.

(3) The Council will give advice as to the most effective ways of providing economic security within the limited means. In particular, the Council will have the task of formulating concrete plans for the establishment of an integrated system to improve on the variety of programs now in force.

(4) It is appropriate that such action be taken at this time so that the efforts of the Council may be coordinated with other governmental action directed toward the recovery and stabilization of the Japanese economy. Indeed it seems imperative that a solid up-to-date social security plan be established at this juncture even if its standards must necessarily conform to present austerity conditions. It is particularly needed in Japan where traditional ways of meeting economic hazards are no longer effective. It could provide a rock-bottom below which no person's livelihood would be allowed to fall and set the foundation for a system that can be expanded with improved economic conditions.

(5) Though necessary for its establishment and administration, Social Security is not attained by laws and insurance principles alone. It is realized in conjunction with, and as a part of, a productive economy which is able to furnish the necessary food, shelter, clothing and medical services for the livelihood of the people. Without such realization and basic support, social security cannot effectively exist.

(6) Social Security assists in the recovery, stabilization and maintenance of a sound economy in several significant respects. The recognition engendered in each individual of his basic obligation to organized society, and the assurance of protective and curative benefits in time of incapacity, unemployment and other times of need are direct factors in the maintenance of morale and the enlisting of full support essential for the achievement of full production.

(7) It provides the financing of medical services necessary for maintaining an effective working force; the stabilization of purchasing power is promoted; it assists in minimizing friction in employer-employee relations during the periods of adjustment that are inevitable in an industrial economy.

(8) The creation of the Advisory Council on Social Security is the initial action taken by the Japanese Government as a result of the review of the reports of the Social Security and the American Medical Association Missions. The following statement is embodied in the report of the Social Security group with respect to such an advisory group:

"The social security program affects so many people and is the concern of so many interested groups that it is desirable to have, for some years to come, the assurance of representation and participation at a high level of all those interested.....A council representing employers, industrial, maritime, and governmental workers, the professions, agriculture and representatives selected for their interest and knowledge of economic and social problems, could perform this advisory function. Such an advisory group would be invaluable to the ministries and to the Diet. It would bring to the government the consensus of national opinion with reference to social security matters and constitute a channel to assure communications between the public groups and their government."

(9) These reports have been given to the Japanese Government as documents of reference and guidance in formulating and effectuating plans for reformation of the present Japanese social security programs. It was pointed out that material savings in government costs and more adequate benefits can be made possible by integration and coordination of the all too complicated, competitive and inadequate programs.

(10) Effective utilization of present resources and facilities would seem to be the immediate goal of the Advisory Council. Further, participation in policy determinations by the people most concerned, full knowledge on the part of all participants of their rights and obligations, and the opportunity for appeal and fair hearings are procedural guarantees implementing those contained in the Japanese Constitution and self-evident prerequisites of any social security program,

(11) Economic recovery and stabilization are primary objectives of the nation. Basic social security within the limits of that economy is properly a complementary goal for all Japanese.

(12) The Advisory Council on Social Security has grave responsibilities and should receive the full attention and cooperation of the nation. I wish it full success.

Social Insurance Statistics

Benefits Paid under Seamen's Insurance

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 98 and 107 for a summary of the Seamen's Insurance program and reports of benefits paid during the months of April through September 1948.

In inclosure No. 3 benefit payments are shown for the months of October 1948 through February 1949. The most marked changes from previous reports are the rise in the average payment for sickness and injury allowance which reflects the rise in wages; the addition of dependents' short-term benefits; and the rise in the average pension payment which reflects the increases and additions effective in September 1948 (on references above).

As of February 1949 changes from last July not reflected in the data shown below include the following: Rise by 20,624 in the number of primary insured, now totalling 112,243 and 95,482 (under the unemployment provisions) respectively employed by 4,001 shipowners covered (3,572 under the Unemployment provisions of the Act). Monthly wages subject to taxation averaged ¥4,490 in general and ¥4,661 under the unemployment provisions of the Act.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

for: C. S. McCahan Col
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Inclosures:

1. Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program.
2. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment.
3. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics - March 1949.
5. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 21 May 1949.

Inclosure No. 1 missing

PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL, DENTAL, SANITARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
(MARCH - APRIL 1949)

Value (Millions of Yen)	Monthly Averages					
	April	March	1949	1948	1947	1946
Pharmaceuticals: Totals:	2,586.0	2,731.0	2,447.0	1,472.0	406.0	121.7
Controlled Medicines	219.0	266.0	222.0	300.0	123.0	1.7
Non-controlled medicines	1,889.0	1,804.0	1,669.0	837.0	145.0	59.0
Home Remedies	478.0	661.0	556.0	336.0	138.0	61.0
Biologics	0	0	0	19.7	22.0	7.7
Textile Sanitary Materials	184.0	201.0	195.0	107.0	5.9	2.3
Rubber Medical Goods	51.0	53.0	49.0	21.0	6.8	-
Surgical Instruments	34.0	35.0	32.0	26.0	10.0	9.5
Total	46.0	39.0	41.0	25.0	13.1	3.8
Dental						
Dental Materials (exclusive of precious metals)	18.0	21.0	18.0	10.0	4.2	1.1
Dental Instruments	28.0	18.0	23.0	15.0	8.9	2.7
Grand Total:	2,901.0	3,059.0	2,764.0	1,671.7	463.8	145.0

Quantitative	Unit						
<u>Selected Pharmaceuticals:</u>							
Maparsen	Kg	128.6	67.7	99.6	148.9	-	-
Bi Subsal Inj.	Liter	.0	4.1	261.4	444.7	-	-
Sulfathiazole	Kg	7,443.0	10,978.0	8,175.0	6,017.0	-	-
Sulfadiazine	Kg	84.0	60.0	49.0	10.7	-	-
Penicillin	O.U./1,000,000	109,327.0	85,633.0	72,082.0	24,752.0	1,180.0	-
Hexylresorcinol							
Crystal	Kg	1,328.0	1,475.3	991.2	301.1	-	-
Capsule	Ea./1000	4,804.0	2,903.0	2,098.2	499.3	-	-

<u>Biologics (Passed Assay)</u>							
Cholera vaccine	cc/1000	0	0	0	69.9	141,000.0	-
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc/1000	0	0	0	91.1	61.1	-
Diphtheria Toxoid	cc/1000	0	0	0	1,998.7	637.5	-
Smallpox	Dose/1000	0	0	0	1,118.5	3,750.0	-
Typhoid	cc/1000	0	0	0	2,984.7	11,100.0	-
Typhus	cc/1000	0	0	0	100.3	545.0	-

<u>Laboratory Animals (supplied to labs)</u>							
Total		61,057.0	54,978.0	54,647.0	50,178.0	32,645.0	-
Guinea pigs	Each	2,868.0	2,775.0	3,218.0	3,280.0	3,260.0	-
Rats	Each	1,353.0	1,093.0	1,246.0	1,032.0	1,136.0	-
Rabbits	Each	1,524.0	1,314.0	1,408.0	1,679.0	1,240.0	-
White Mice	Each	55,312.0	49,796.0	48,775.0	44,187.0	27,009.0	-

Textile San. Materials Total		597.0	664.8	665.1	526.1	312.0	113.0
Absorbent Cotton	Lb/1000	441.5	497.7	475.6	321.0	214.3	29.1
Gauze	Lb/1000	122.2	123.0	113.5	105.1	57.5	37.8
Bandage	Lb/1000	33.3	44.1	76.0	100.0	40.2	46.1

Rubber Medical Goods	Kg	89,867.0	84,212.0	79,989.0	69,871.0	19,999.0	-
Surg. Instr.	Piece/1000	3,229.0	3,145.0	3,056.0	2,121.0	1,392.0	-
Dental Instr.	Piece/1000	1,155.0	392.0	624.0	477.0	326.0	-
Glass Syringes	Piece/1000	488.0	425.0	408.0	382.0	399.0	-

Insect & Rodent Control Supplies

<u>DDT:</u>							
DDT 100%	Lb/1000	144.9	128.3	133.5	53.6	24.4	-
DDT 10% dust	Lb/1000	846.8	986.3	632.4	318.7	506.2	240.7
DDT 5% spray	Gal/1000	107.3	199.1	129.6	180.5	83.4	-
Pyrethrum Emulsion (30x)	Gal/1000	321.0	109.6	107.7			

		Monthly Averages					
		April	March	1949	1948	1947	1946
Rodenticides	Kg/1000	13.8	23.0	17.7	14.0	9.2	3.1
Equipment DDT	Total	19,553.0	14,526.0	16,207.0	21,054.0	15,973.0	4,638.0
ITT Duster	Each	6,800.0	6,200.0	6,238.0	6,764.0	7,500.0	3,384.0
Engine Duster	Each	3.0	1.0	6.0	10.0	-	-
Sprayer knapsack type	Each	3,270.0	1,275.0	2,411.0	7,254.0	3,287.0	837.0
Sprayer pump type	Each	4,180.0	3,250.0	3,877.0	3,595.0	1,977.0	417.0
Sprayer hand type	Each	5,300.0	3,800.0	3,675.0	3,431.0	3,209.0	-
X-Ray Film	Sq m/1000	33.5	36.3	32.8	29.7	24.7	24.1
2½ x 3½	Doz	0	0	100.0	987.0	-	-
4 3/4 x 6½	Doz	0	0	141.0	1,048.0	-	-
5 x 7	Doz	358.0	632.0	454.0	892.0	-	-
6½ x 8½	Doz	1,564.0	1,813.0	1,688.0	2,016.0	-	-
8 x 10	Doz	2,502.0	2,082.0	2,132.0	3,696.0	-	-
10 x 12	Doz	26,940.0	30,890.0	28,277.0	22,698.0	-	-
11 x 14	Doz	2,204.0	2,642.0	1,967.0	1,176.0	-	-
14 x 17	Doz	0	0	0	1,209.0	-	-
Dental	Doz	1,788.0	250.0	931.0	734.0	-	-
120	Roll	11,285.0	2,364.0	7,406.0	4,144.0	-	-
35mm	Roll	14,127.0	16,360.0	10,265.0	-	-	-
X-Ray Tube	Total	1,118.0	1,317.0	1,174.0	996.0	-	-
Coolidge Type	Each	738.0	953.0	808.0	771.0	-	-
Kenotron Type	Each	380.0	364.0	366.0	225.0	-	-
X-Ray & Electrotherapy							
Equipment	Total	994.0	1,107.0	1,071.0	923.0	501.0	246.0
X-Ray Machines	Each	380.0	484.0	401.0	312.0	175.0	163.0
Ultra shortwave	Each	57.0	65.0	50.0	89.0	48.0	47.0
Ultra violet ray	Each	106.0	130.0	86.0	92.0	35.0	15.0
Infra-red ray	Each	30.0	0	25.0	14.0	29.0	21.0
Luminous screens	Each	5.0	39.0	104.0	140.0	56.0	-
Intensifying screens	Each	413.0	379.0	397.0	266.0	146.0	-
Electro surgical							
Instruments	Each	3.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	-

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS
Benefits Granted under Seamen's Insurance (Seinin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month a/

October 1948												November 1948															
Cases <u>b/</u>				Days <u>c/</u>				Amount				Cases <u>b/</u>				Days <u>c/</u>				Amount							
Total				Per Case				Total				Total				Per Case				Total				Per Case			
¥				¥				¥				¥				¥				¥				¥			
I. Short term benefits																											
A. To Primary Insured																											
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>		26,157	209,022	8	21,275,354	823	20,777	148,134	7	21,405,608	1,030																
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>		3,067	20,174	7	2,121,530	692	3,399	18,530	6	2,527,444	873																
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>		426	10,526	25	1,086,285	2,550	193	4,640	24	502,655	2,604																
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>		1,113	22,345	20	2,546,207	2,288	1,452	22,838	16	2,821,970	1,944																
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>		892	31,349	35	2,622,091	2,540	1,230	49,148	40	2,933,019	2,385																
6. Sickness & injury allow. <u>i/</u>		285	-	-	497,689	1,746	84	-	-	140,640	1,774																
7. Funeral expenses <u>j/</u>		237	-	-	226,849	957	597	-	-	374,510	627																
B. To Dependents of Insured <u>ii/</u>		314	3,513	11	221,855	707	396	4,171	11	334,149	844																
II. Unemployment benefits <u>k/</u>																											
II. Long-term benefits <u>l/</u>																											
A. Lump-sum grants																											
1. Retirement allow. <u>m/</u>		362	-	-	298,116	824	440	-	-	378,689	861																
2. Invalidity allow. <u>n/</u>		15	-	-	272,772	18,185	4	-	-	99,702	25,536																
3. Survivors' allow. <u>o/</u>		224	-	-	786,087	3,509	191	-	-	1,148,528	6,013																
B. Pensions <u>p/</u>																											
1. Invalidity pensions <u>q/</u>		6	-	-	15,970	2,662	-	-	-	-	-																
2. Survivors' pension <u>r/</u>		77	-	-	160,199	2,081	45	-	-	109,673	2,437																

See footnotes at end of table.

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS
Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Seinin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month a/

		December 1948				January 1949			
		Cases b/	Cays c/	Amount		Cases b/	Cays c/	Amount	
		Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case
		¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
I. Short term benefits									
A. To Primary Insured									
1.	Medical care benefits d/	17,460	116,557	15,779,012	904	22,554	175,071	21,681,018	945
2.	Dental care benefits e/	4,086	18,752	3,445,747	844	4,175	16,995	3,698,160	886
3.	Nursing care benefits f/	645	18,342	2,045,969	3,159	327	8,312	1,131,505	3,460
4.	Medical care expenses g/	1,587	33,039	3,916,212	2,468	1,088	19,629	2,462,362	2,263
5.	Dental care expenses h/	2,079	72,781	5,670,743	2,728	793	31,876	2,398,800	3,025
6.	Sickness & injury allow. i/	203	-	663,939	3,271	335	-	471,520	1,408
7.	Funeral expenses j/	1,217	-	1,125,770	925	6,386	-	2,385,039	373
B. To Dependents of Insured									
II. Unemployment benefits k/*/									
		639	7,549	499,673	662	714	6,947	476,103	670
III. Long-term benefits l/									
A. Lump-sum grants									
1.	Retirement allow. m/	389	-	321,073	825	621	-	631,559	1,017
2.	Invalidity allow. n/	16	-	387,150	24,197	12	-	193,590	16,133
3.	Survivors' allow. o/	270	-	1,990,981	7,374	135	-	1,274,508	9,441
B. Pensions p/									
1.	Invalidity pension q/	7	-	19,726	2,818	2	-	15,202	7,601
2.	Survivors' pension r/	114	-	128,034	1,123	107	-	327,705	3,063

*/ 45 out of 46 prefectures reporting.

See other footnotes at end of table.

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS
Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month a/

February 1949 *			
Cases <u>b/</u>	Days <u>c/</u>	Amount	
	Total	Per Case	Total
	¥	¥	¥

I. Short term benefits

A. To Primary Insured

1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	20,218	154,034	8	21,117,933	1,045
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	3,240	18,269	6	2,517,141	777
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	257	7,963	31	1,146,097	4,537
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	912	22,609	25	2,586,999	2,836
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>					
6. Sickness & injury allow. <u>i/</u>	1,129	43,224	38	3,510,065	3,109
7. Funeral expenses <u>j/</u>	234	-	-	1,064,600	4,550

B. To Dependents of Insured

II. Unemployment benefits k/

	3,275	-	-	2,313,064	706
	802	8,905	11	604,888	754

III. Long-term benefits l/

A. Lump-sum grants

1. Retirement allow. <u>m/</u>	408	-	-	347,552	852
2. Invalidity allow. <u>n/</u>	18	-	-	480,042	26,669
3. Survivors' allow. <u>o/</u>	129	-	-	1,316,923	10,209

B. Pensions p/

1. Invalidity pension <u>q/</u>	-	-	-	-	-
2. Survivors' pension <u>r/</u>	50	-	-	74,699	1,494

* Report from one prefecture incomplete.

See other footnotes on following pages.

Footnotes:

a/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March. Short-term, unemployment and long-term benefits, other than pensions, are examined when filed and are certified and paid immediately upon completion of the examination. Pensions are paid four times a year except for a certain carry-over. Prior to the amendment of the law effective 1 September 1948, payment used to be made in January, April, June and October. Since then the pay dates have been shifted to February, June, August and November of each year.

With the exception of pensions, all benefit amounts shown represent actual cash payments or the cost of benefits paid in kind.

Benefit provisions, as summarized below, are those in effect since 1 September 1948. Certain changes in the law which became effective on 1 June 1949 will be reported when statistics for that month are presented.

- b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.
- c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) An initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug furnished to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.
- d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and, beginning 1 September 1948, at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years, if necessary.
- e/ Available on the same terms as d/.
- f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. Most cases are actually cash reimbursements.
- g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 per cent for his dependents. Actually, the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are sometimes above those set for insurance treatment.
- h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/. The reports received do not separate cash refunds received for dental care from those for medical care.
- i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work beginning with the day of disability and continuing for the duration of his disability, but not exceeding two years. The rate of compensation is 60 per cent of the taxable daily wage or 40 per cent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents. In occupational cases the above time-limit does not apply, and the rate of compensation is 100 per cent of wages not exceeding four months and 60 per cent thereafter.
- j/ A lump-sum amounting to the last two months of taxable wages received is paid to the bereaved family. If there are no survivors entitled to this benefit, the costs of the funeral are refunded within the above limit to the person arranging for it.

ii/ Benefits to dependents as reported here include all of the foregoing except sickness and injury allowance which is payable only to primary insured. Subsequent reports will provide a breakdown of the global figures.

k/ A cash benefit paid to persons involuntarily unemployed after a period of covered employment of at least six months during the preceding year. Seasonal and short-term workers are exempt from unemployment coverage. There is an initial waiting period of one week, which is waived in cases of recurrent unemployment within one year from the date of his first lay-off. The maximum period for which benefits may be received within such year is 180 days. Unemployment benefits may not be received simultaneously with short-term benefits or pensions.

The amount paid is a fraction of the taxable average daily wages of the last month or the last two months, whichever is higher. It varies from 80 per cent for the lowest to 40 per cent for the highest wage per day of unemployment.

l/ All data given refer to cases and amounts certified. Actual payment may be larger or smaller, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following months.

m/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension paid to insured withdrawing from the system after at least three years of covered employment but short of the time required to qualify for the pension. In cases of withdrawal on account of off-duty, death, marriage, or child-birth, only six months of prior coverage are required. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage, subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.

n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to ten times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.

o/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of fifteen years.

p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.

q/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount varies from five to eight times the last monthly taxable wage, depending on the degree of disability. In non-duty connected cases it is four times the last monthly wage. Both amounts are raised for service in excess of fifteen years, but must not exceed in any case twelve times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases of severe nature additional amounts are payable since 1 September 1948 for the spouse and each dependent child of the invalid.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law for land workers) were increased five-fold in order to make them more nearly equal to those certified since that date.

r/ Payable to survivors of insured deceased after 15 years of covered employment, except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. The annual amount in most off-duty cases is one-half of the annual old-age pension received or to which the deceased would have been

entitled. In duty-connected cases the annual amount is five times the last monthly wage. Also in duty-connected cases additional sums are paid for service in excess of fifteen years. In all cases an additional ten times the daily wage is added for each surviving child.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Law for land workers) were increased five-fold to make them more nearly equal to those certified since that date.

In cases in which the deceased was insured six months or more, but less than fifteen years and died from a cause not connected with his duty (either within 2 years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage or, without time limit, from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension), so-called widow (er)'s and orphan's pensions are paid to a widow (regardless of age if she has dependent children, otherwise, at age 50 or over) or a widower (age 55 or over) or a dependent child. This pension amounts to twice the average monthly wage of the deceased while covered. This amount is increased by ¥ 2,400 in respect to each dependent child other than the primary recipient of the orphan's pension. These pensions became payable on 1 September 1948, and the first pension of this type were certified during November 1948 retroactively to 1 September. In the above reports, these pensions have been included with the invalidity and survivors' pensions respectively. Future reports will contain a breakdown according to category of pension.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN:
MARCH, 1949

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of March 1949. Rate for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages, and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in March.

Live Births: Births followed the usual seasonal pattern and declined slightly from the February rate. Even though the total number (249,484) was slightly higher than in February (244,506), the rate for the 31 days of March (36.7 per 1,000 population) was 8 percent less than the rate (39.8) for the 28 days of February. The current rate was 3 percent less than the rate (37.9) for March 1948 but 3 percent higher than the median March rate for the 7 year period 1935-1941 (35.6).

The birth rate for all "shi" (35.0) was 7 percent less than for all "gun" (37.6). Prefectural rates ranged from 30.2 in Nara to 48.1 in Hokkaido. There were 27 prefectures whose rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Eleven were lower and 8 were higher.

Death (all ages): Deaths totalled 90,267 in March compared with 77,763 in February. The death rate (13.3 per 1,000 population) was 5 percent higher than in the preceding month (12.7). It was slightly less than the rate for March 1948 (13.6) and 27 percent less than the median March rate (18.3) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" (12.3) continued to be lower than for all "gun" (13.8). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 10.9 in Kanagawa to 17.3 in Iwate. Rates for 34 prefectures were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure. Nine prefectures (Iwate, Aomori, Ishikawa, Shimane, Akita, Fukui, Oita, Niigata, and Yamagata) had rates more than 10 percent higher than the rate for all Japan. Only 3 prefectures (Shizuoka, Tokyo, and Kanagawa) had rates more than 10 percent below the national average.

The ten leading causes of death this month are shown in table 3. More than two-thirds (69 percent) of all deaths were due to these ten causes. For 8 of these causes the rate increased over that for February. The rate for tuberculosis increased 10 percent over last month, for diarrhea and enteritis 6 percent, and the rates for intracranial lesions of vascular origin and for congenital debility each increased 5 percent. Rates for senility, heart diseases, nephritis, and cancer showed lesser increases. Rates for pneumonia and bronchitis decreased by 4 and 1 percent respectively. Current rates were lower than in March 1948 for diarrhea and enteritis and by 24 percent and senility by 6 percent. Rates for heart diseases and cancer were 7 and 6 percent higher respectively than in March 1948. Rates for the remaining diseases were approximately the same.

Infant Deaths: Infant deaths numbered 19,040 in March compared with 17,277 in the previous month. The infant death rate increased 8 percent, from 70.7 per 1,000 livebirths to 76.3. The current rate was 5 percent higher than in March 1948 (72.9) but 25 percent below the median March rate (101.2) for the 5 year period 1938-1942.

The rate for all "shi" (66.3) was 18 percent less than the one for all "gun" (81.2). Prefectural rates ranged from 53.2 in Kanagawa to 116.0 in Iwate. In half (23) of the prefectures the rate was within a plus or minus 10 percent range of the national average. Thirteen prefectures were more than 10 percent above the national average, and 10 were more than 10 percent below. Aomori prefecture exceeded the national average by more than one-third and Iwate by more than one-half.

Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths are shown in table 4. Deaths from the 10 leading causes numbered 16,039, or 84 percent of all infant deaths. Measles, eighth place in March, appeared on the list for the first time in 1949, replacing whooping cough. All diseases except pneumonia increased over February, and all except diarrhea and enteritis, beriberi, and deaths from ill-defined and unknown causes were greater than in March 1948.

Stillbirths: There were 16,044 stillbirths in March with a rate of 64.3 per 1,000 live births. Excluding the month of December when stillbirth rates are artificially inflated*, the rate for March 1949 is the highest monthly rate reported since May 1930. It is the highest rate ever reported for March during the period 1920-1949 for which monthly records are available. It is 11 percent higher than the rate for February 1949 (58.1); 33 percent higher than the rate for March 1948 (48.3), and 47 percent higher than the median rate for March during the 7-year period 1935-1941 (43.7).

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (85.0) was 57 percent higher than the rate for all "gun" (54.1). Prefectural rates ranged from 40.8 in Aomori to 90.4 in Tottori. There were 24 prefectural rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure, 13 were higher, and 9 were lower. The highest rates, more than 20 percent above the rate for all Japan, were in Tottori (90.4), Oita (85.7), Okayama (83.2), Hyogo (79.0), and Nagano (78.9).

Marriages: There were fewer marriages in March than in February 1949, although the normal pattern is for March to show an increase over February. There were 90,231 marriages, a rate of 13.3 per 1,000 population, this month as compared with 92,232 or 15.0 per 1,000 last month. The decrease from the February rate amounted to 11 percent. The current rate is 15 percent below the rate (15.7) for the same month last year but almost 30 percent higher than the median March rate (10.3) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" (11.9) was 15 percent lower than the rate for all "gun" (14.0). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 10.6 in Tokyo-to to 16.5 in Tottori. There were 32 prefectures with rates within 10 percent plus or minus of the national rate. Two prefectures (Tottori and Saga) had rates 20 percent or more above the national figure, and 10 more had rates more than 10 percent above. Only 2 prefectures, Kanagawa and Tokyo-to, had rates more than 10 percent below the national rate.

Divorces: There were 7,720 divorces in March compared with 7,113 in February. The current rate (1.1 per 1,000 population) was slightly below the rate for last month (1.2), and the same as the March rate for last year. It was more than one-third higher, however, than the median rate (0.8) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The current divorce rate for all "shi" was 1.2 compared with 1.1 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in Saitama to 1.6 in Akita. Nine prefectures had rates the same as the national rate (1.1), 25 were higher, and 12 were lower.

* Japanese practice is to report as January occurrences live births which actually occurred in December. This results in an under reporting of the base figure used in calculating stillbirth rates. Hence, December rates (and conversely January rates) are not comparable to other months.

TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, MARCH 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	*INFANT DEATH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	249,484	90,267	19,040	16,044	90,231	7,720
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	82,192	28,970	5,451	6,989	28,017	2,881
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	167,292	61,297	13,589	9,055	62,214	4,839
AICHI	9,162	3,514	824	654	3,328	257
AKITA	4,567	1,708	446	326	1,499	172
AOMORI	4,628	1,654	480	189	1,536	145
CHIBA	6,337	2,597	523	355	2,234	154
EHIMA	4,642	1,642	376	292	1,702	152
FUKUI	2,345	951	210	151	876	76
FUKUOKA	11,314	3,723	820	752	4,016	340
FUKUSHIMA	6,735	2,381	552	475	2,595	209
GIFU	4,615	1,686	409	277	1,695	141
GUMMA	4,767	1,764	372	353	1,800	140
HIROSHIMA	5,554	2,145	370	394	2,542	263
HOKKAIDO	16,385	4,781	1207	772	4,634	380
HYOGO	9,633	3,213	632	761	3,227	257
IBARAKI	6,278	2,520	590	422	2,354	157
ISHIKAWA	3,367	1,278	281	181	1,146	103
IWATE	4,912	1,896	570	318	1,500	141
KAGAWA	2,910	1,017	234	208	1,168	117
KAGOSHIMA	5,359	1,848	311	353	2,211	171
KANAGAWA	6,688	2,143	356	392	2,185	176
KOCHI	2,292	1,005	189	121	957	103
KUMAMOTO	5,530	1,822	319	296	2,209	166
KYOTO	5,157	1,942	363	386	1,817	157
MIE	3,825	1,777	372	233	1,628	116
MIYAGI	5,609	1,936	472	363	1,801	154
MIYAZAKI	3,481	1,147	228	234	1,391	116
NAGANO	5,542	2,194	398	437	2,197	147
NAGASAKI	5,349	1,634	328	273	1,980	161
NARA	1,991	908	190	144	967	72
NIIGATA	8,628	3,100	584	543	2,848	289
OITA	3,851	1,612	322	330	1,530	145
OKAYAMA	4,546	1,722	315	378	1,804	174
OSAKA	10,218	3,727	763	719	3,736	353
SAGA	3,091	1,113	249	193	1,264	112
SAITAMA	6,564	2,345	484	363	2,195	134
SHIGA	2,602	1,058	212	162	1,122	85
SHIMANE	2,927	1,208	243	182	1,072	88
SHIZUOKA	6,671	2,423	562	441	2,579	223
TOCHIGI	5,112	1,773	367	301	1,821	120
TOKUSHIMA	2,785	1,023	209	183	1,137	96
TOKYO	14,859	5,149	835	938	4,869	497
TOTTORI	1,582	652	95	143	829	62
TOYAMA	3,484	1,223	327	189	1,131	129
WAKAYAMA	2,686	1,040	187	175	1,053	104
YAMAGATA	4,158	1,701	374	251	1,473	139
YAMAGUCHI	4,496	1,711	319	276	1,684	163
YAMANASHI	2,250	861	171	165	839	64

FOOTNOTES:

*Deaths under 1 year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

SOURCE:

Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2. - 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, MARCH 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILLBIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	36.7	13.3	76.3	64.3	13.3	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	35.0	12.3	66.3	85.0	11.9	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	37.6	13.8	81.2	54.1	14.0	1.1
AICHI	33.5	12.9	89.9	71.4	12.2	0.9
AKITA	42.0	15.7	97.7	71.4	13.8	1.6
AOMORI	44.9	16.0	103.7	40.8	14.9	1.4
CHIBA	35.0	14.3	82.5	56.0	12.3	0.8
EHIME	37.0	13.1	81.0	62.9	13.6	1.2
FUKUI	37.8	15.3	89.6	64.4	14.1	1.2
FUKUOKA	40.3	13.3	72.5	66.5	14.3	1.2
FUKUSHIMA	39.2	13.9	82.0	70.5	15.1	1.2
GIFU	35.8	13.1	88.6	60.0	13.1	1.1
GUMMA	35.0	12.9	78.0	74.1	13.2	1.0
HIROSHIMA	32.0	12.4	66.6	70.9	14.7	1.5
HOKKAIDO	48.1	14.0	73.7	77.1	13.6	1.1
HYOGO	36.0	12.0	65.6	79.0	12.1	1.0
IBARAKI	36.3	14.6	94.0	67.2	13.6	0.9
ISHIKAWA	42.2	16.0	83.5	53.8	14.4	1.3
IWATE	44.8	17.3	116.0	64.7	13.7	1.3
KAGAWA	36.8	12.9	80.4	71.5	14.8	1.5
KAGOSHIMA	35.8	12.4	58.0	65.9	14.8	1.1
KANAGAWA	34.1	10.9	53.2	58.6	11.1	0.9
KOCHI	31.2	13.7	82.5	52.8	13.0	1.4
KUMAMOTO	36.6	12.0	57.7	53.5	14.6	1.1
KYOTO	34.1	12.9	70.4	74.8	12.0	1.0
MIE	31.1	14.5	97.3	60.9	13.2	0.9
MIYAGI	41.5	14.3	84.2	67.7	13.3	1.1
MIYAZAKI	39.1	12.9	65.5	67.2	15.6	1.3
NAGANO	31.5	12.5	71.8	78.9	12.5	0.8
NAGASAKI	40.4	12.3	61.3	51.0	14.9	1.2
NARA	30.2	13.8	95.4	72.3	14.7	1.1
NIIGATA	41.8	15.0	67.7	32.9	13.8	1.4
OITA	36.5	15.3	83.6	85.7	14.5	1.4
OKAYAMA	32.5	12.3	69.3	83.2	12.9	1.2
OSAKA	34.3	12.5	74.7	70.4	12.5	1.2
SAGA	39.2	14.1	80.6	32.4	16.0	1.4
SAITAMA	36.3	13.0	73.7	55.3	12.2	0.7
SHIGA	35.2	14.3	81.5	32.3	15.2	1.1
SHIMANE	38.3	15.8	83.0	62.2	14.0	1.2
SHIZUOKA	32.7	11.9	84.2	66.1	12.7	1.1
TOCHIGI	38.7	13.4	71.8	58.9	13.8	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	37.8	13.9	75.0	55.7	15.4	1.3
TOKYO	32.4	11.2	56.2	63.1	10.6	1.1
TOTTORI	31.5	13.0	60.1	90.4	16.5	1.2
TOYAMA	41.2	14.5	93.9	54.2	13.4	1.5
WAKAYAMA	32.4	12.5	69.6	65.2	12.7	1.3
YAMAGATA	36.5	14.9	89.9	60.4	12.9	1.2
YAMAGUCHI	35.3	13.4	71.0	61.4	13.2	1.3
YAMANASHI	32.6	12.5	76.0	73.3	12.9	0.9

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and still-birth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period. Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

SOURCE: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistic Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH:
JAPAN, MARCH 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	March 1949		Feb. 1949 Rate	Mar. 194 Rate
		Number	Rate		
	Total of ten leading causes	62,267			
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	12,279	180.8	164.7	186.9
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	9,811	144.4	137.7	141.4
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	7,277	107.1	111.1	110.8
162	Senility	6,815	100.3	96.0	106.3
90-95	Diseases of the heart	5,229	77.0	74.5	72.8
119-120	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines	4,755	70.0	65.9	92.1
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,737	69.7	69.1	65.2
158	Congenital debility	4,664	68.7	65.6	68.6
106	Bronchitis	3,370	49.6	49.9	48.8
130-132	Nephritis (all forms)	3,330	49.0	47.4	49.2

Rates are per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP

Source of original data: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report,
Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS:
JAPAN, MARCH 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	March 1949		Feb. 1949	Mar. 1948
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	16,039			
158	Congenital debility	4,664	18.7	16.5	18.1
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	3,641	14.6	15.4	12.5
119	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines	2,074	8.3	7.5	9.8
106	Bronchitis	1,414	5.6	5.5	4.9
159	Premature birth	1,362	5.5	5.2	5.2
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	1,123	4.5	4.2	4.1
157	Congenital malformations	552	2.2	2.0	1.9
35	Measles	451	1.8	1.0	0.9
68	Beriberi	441	1.8	1.6	1.9
199-200	Sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes	327	1.3	1.0	1.4

Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP

Source of original data: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR THE
WEEK ENDED 21 MAY 1949

During the twenty-first week ended 21 May 1949 there were reported 28,604 cases of communicable disease compared with 28,176 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures in both weeks. A few corrections were reported for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases decreased 12 per cent, from 294 last week to 260 currently. Deaths, however, increased from 25 to 29. The current number of cases was 7 per cent lower than that (281) for the twenty-first week of last year and more than 60 per cent below the corresponding total (659) for 1947. Twenty-eight prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 17 had more cases, and one did not change. There were no current cases in 5 prefectures. Case figures ranged from 1 to 12 in each of 40 prefectures, and there were 20 cases in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 17.0 and 22.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 2.4.

The number of dysentery cases this week (178) was nearly 60 per cent higher than in the preceding week (112). Deaths also increased, from 35 to 50 currently. Cases this week were approximately a third higher than those (133) in the same period of last year but were nearly a fourth below the corresponding 1947 total (234). The number of cases increased over last week in 26 prefectures, decreased in 11, and did not change in 3. The remaining 6 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases occurred in 31 prefectures where they ranged from 1 to 10 cases each and in 3 additional prefectures (Ibaraki, Gumma and Tokyo-to) where they numbered 13, 17 and 20. The other 12 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.6 and 3.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 3.3 and 1.0.

Typhoid fever cases were slightly more than a fourth higher this week (98) than they were last week (78). There were 14 deaths compared with 12 previously. The current case figure was half of that (196) for the same period of 1948 and only a third of the corresponding total (294) for 1947. There were increases over last week in 20 prefectures, decreases in 13, and no change in 6. The other 7 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 33 prefectures having from 1 to 12 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.4 and 5.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.7.

There were over 50 per cent more cases of paratyphoid fever this week (41) than there were in the previous week (27). No deaths were reported in either period. Current cases were 37 per cent less than in the same week of last year (65) and nearly 50 per cent below the corresponding 1947 figure (78). Seventeen prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 4 had fewer cases, and 2 remained the same. Half (23) of the prefectures had no cases in either period. All of the cases this week occurred in less than half (21) of the prefectures. Tokyo-to had 11 cases and the other 20 prefectures from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 3.0 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Thirty-six cases of smallpox were reported this week compared with 4 last week. Deaths (1) remained the same. The case rate (2.3) is the highest weekly rate reported since the epidemic in the first part of 1946. In the same week of last year there were no cases and in the corresponding 1947 period there were 6. Thirty-one of the current cases and the one death were reported by Osaka Prefecture and the other 5 cases by Nara, Tottori, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, and Oita Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 0.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were 2 typhus fever cases and 1 death this week compared with 1 case and no deaths in the preceding week. In the twenty-first weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 8 and 28 cases respectively. Miyagi Prefecture and Tokyo-to reported the two current cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases this week (121) was 7 per cent higher than last week (113). There were 2 current deaths compared with one previously. This week's cases were a third higher than those (91) in the same period of last year but were less than a half of the corresponding number (251) for 1947. Cases decreased since last week in 14 prefectures, increased in 12, and did not change in 6. The remaining 14 prefectures had no cases in either period. Seventy-six per cent of all the current cases were in Shiga Prefecture (92 cases), and the remaining 29 cases were distributed among 19 additional prefectures having from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.9 and 2.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases have been reported since the end of January, and there have been no deaths this year. There were no cases in the twenty-first weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case rate as of 21 May 1949 was less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases increased 17 per cent, from 113 last week to 132 in the present week. Deaths (3) did not change. The number of current cases was nearly 70 per cent greater than that (78) for the same period of last year and 40 per cent above the figure (94) for the corresponding 1947 period. Seventeen prefectures had more cases this week than in the previous week, 10 had fewer, and 8 did not change. The remaining 11 prefectures had no cases in either week. The current cases occurred in Tokyo-to (23), Okayama Prefecture (21), Nagano Prefecture (14), and in 26 additional prefectures with from 1 to 9 cases each. The 17 other prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.6 and 6.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

The current number of epidemic meningitis cases this week (48) was nearly three times that (17) for the preceding week. Deaths (4), however, were only half of the previous number (8). Cases this week were approximately the same as in the twenty-first week of last year (50) and were half of those (96) in the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in nearly half (21) of the prefectures, decreases in 5, and no change in 4. In the remaining 16 prefectures no cases were reported in either period. Current cases were distributed among 25 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 2.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.5.

The increase in the number of measles cases was relatively small, from 9,484 cases last week to 9,831 cases in the present week. The current number was nearly four and a half times those (2,203) in the same week of last year but was approximately the same as the corresponding 1947 total (9,764). Cases increased over last week in 36 prefectures, decreased in 18, and did not change in 2. The largest numeric changes were in Toyama and Nara Prefectures where cases increased by 154 and 124 respectively and in Fukuoka, Shimane and Hokkaido Prefectures where cases decreased by 186, 167 and 153 respectively. Forty-four per cent of the cases this week were in the following 8 prefectures: Tokyo-to (864), Fukuoka (624), Shiga (506), Toyama (487), Osaka (476), Kyoto (464), Hiroshima (459) and Aichi (442). Twelve additional prefectures with from 204 to 392 cases each accounted for an additional 32 per cent of the total. Altogether, fewer than half of the prefectures (20) had more than three fourths of the total number of cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 640.9 and 267.3 respectively.

There were 2,530 cases of whooping cough this week compared with 2,368 last week, representing an increase of 7 per cent. Current cases were more than two and a half times those (995) in the same week of last year but well under half of the number (5,583) in the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in 24 prefectures, decreases in 20, and no change in 2. The largest numeric changes were an increase of 74 cases in Kagawa Prefecture and decreases of 61 and 57 cases respectively in Ehime Prefecture and Hokkaido. Four prefectures with cases amounting to over a fourth of the total this week were Tokyo-to (193), Aichi (168), Fukuoka (156), and Hokkaido (145). The current and cumulative case rates were 164.9 and 97.3 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases (11,334) decreased very slightly from last week (11,394). They were 38 per cent higher than in the same period of last year

(8,862) and 22 per cent above the total (9,294) for the corresponding week of 1947. Cases increased over last week in 24 prefectures and decreased in 22. Prefectural case figures ranged from 33 to 1,403. The current and cumulative case rates were 738.9 and 538.5 respectively.

Pneumonia cases this week (3,908) remained at approximately the same level as in the preceding week (4,031). They were 81 per cent greater than in the same period of last year but were 41 per cent below the corresponding 1947 total (6,594). The number of cases increased over last week in 24 prefectures and decreased in 22. The only large numeric changes were a decrease of 113 cases in Hokkaido and an increase of 51 cases in Aomori Prefecture. The sum of the cases in the following four prefectures amounted to nearly a fifth of the total cases: Hokkaido (226); Aichi (180); Niigata (178); and Toyama (176). The current and cumulative case rates were 254.8 and 241.3 respectively.

There were nearly 40 per cent fewer cases of influenza this week (85) than there were in the preceding week (140). Current cases were 18 per cent higher than the 1948 figure for the same period (72) but were only a third of those (259) in the corresponding week of 1947. Fourteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 9 had more, and 2 did not change. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures had no cases in either period. The largest numeric changes were decreases of 38 and 20 cases respectively in Nagasaki and Yamaguchi Prefectures. Cases this week ranged from zero in 27 prefectures to 12 cases each in Aichi and Mie Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.5 and 4.9 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,338 and 82,151 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,123 and 72,908; and for chancroid, 480 and 10,736. All current totals were lower than last week when syphilis cases numbered 4,527, gonorrhea cases 4,133, and chancroid cases 502. They were also lower than those in the same period of last year. At that time there were 5,195 cases of syphilis, 5,436 cases of gonorrhea, and 717 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates as of 21 May 1949 were: syphilis, 282.8 and 255.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 268.8 and 226.3; and chancroid, 31.3 and 33.3.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 21 MAY 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	6	497	62	2	-	55	3
AOMORI	8	1	125	9	5	-	15	-
IWATE	9	1	175	27	2	-	21	5
MIYAGI	7	1	238	18	4	-	38	5
AKITA	4	-	159	13	4	1	35	4
YAMAGATA	5	-	100	13	3	-	28	1
FUKUSHIMA	8	1	122	16	6	3	23	7
IBARAKI	6	-	*107	8	13	4	36	25
TOCHIGI	6	-	117	8	-	-	11	9
GUNMA	-	-	97	12	17	3	44	5
SAITAMA	11	2	150	13	7	1	33	13
CHIBA	6	-	123	15	5	2	28	17
TOKYO	20	4	559	74	24	4	213	52
KANAGAWA	7	-	216	29	5	3	43	11
NIIGATA	10	1	314	30	4	1	34	9
TOYAMA	5	1	130	16	2	2	5	3
ISHIKAWA	-	-	126	14	-	-	7	3
FUKUI	3	-	65	6	1	-	8	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	37	6	4	1	6	2
NAGANO	1	-	162	16	2	1	21	4
GIFU	-	-	86	16	6	1	14	2
SHIZUOKA	2	-	141	18	9	4	31	12
AICHI	9	-	174	15	6	4	47	22
MIE	4	-	125	7	-	-	10	2
SHIGA	4	-	55	3	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	6	2	79	8	5	-	33	9
OSAKA	12	-	177	18	6	1	71	6
HYOGO	5	-	219	22	6	3	32	14
NARA	3	-	50	5	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	4	-	51	-	3	1	10	2
TOTTORI	-	-	42	7	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	4	-	130	7	1	-	22	1
OKAYAMA	7	-	81	16	-	-	9	4
HIROSHIMA	11	-	189	13	1	-	24	4
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	145	15	4	3	11	6
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	54	3	-	-	2	2
KAGAWA	4	2	68	10	3	2	6	2
EHIME	6	-	94	13	10	2	32	8
KOCHI	1	-	69	1	-	-	8	-
FUKUOKA	10	3	454	45	2	-	21	11
SAGA	1	1	235	15	-	1	13	6
NAGASAKI	12	1	224	19	3	1	16	5
KUMAMOTO	2	-	125	12	1	-	11	3
OITA	6	-	192	17	-	-	14	4
MIYAZAKI	9	1	258	20	2	1	25	7
KAGOSHIMA	5	1	233	33	-	-	7	2
<hr/>								
TOTAL	260	29	*7369	763	178	50	1184	316
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	17.0	1.9	22.9	2.4	11.6	3.3	3.7	1.0
Previous	19.2	1.6			7.3	2.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	50	8	-	-	10	1
AOMORI	1	-	16	3	1	-	8	-
IWATE	1	-	18	4	-	-	9	1
MIYAGI	3	-	70	9	2	-	39	3
AKITA	1	-	13	4	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	14	4	1	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	24	2	-	-	8	-
IBARAKI	-	1	13	3	-	-	8	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	15	5	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	1	-	13	4	-	-	5	1
SAITAMA	4	1	49	11	2	-	12	1
CHIBA	2	1	47	9	-	-	14	1
TOYOYO	12	2	315	39	11	-	214	2
KANAGAWA	5	1	72	7	3	-	18	1
NIIGATA	2	-	18	3	2	-	14	1
TOYAMA	3	1	16	5	3	-	11	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	9	2	1	-	11	-
FUKUI	-	2	23	4	-	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	2	1	-	3	1
NAGANO	2	-	24	2	2	-	10	-
GIFU	3	-	60	10	1	-	5	-
SHIZUOKA	5	-	57	6	1	-	55	3
AICHI	6	1	90	7	2	-	28	-
MIIE	6	1	70	10	1	-	23	1
SHIGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	2	-	43	4	1	-	7	-
OSAKA	7	-	67	10	1	-	11	-
HYOGO	6	1	77	7	1	-	4	-
NARA	2	-	23	6	1	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	6	-	-	-	10	-
TOTTORI	1	-	20	1	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	1	-	21	4	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	15	5	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	94	7	2	-	17	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	15	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	1	-	9	1	-	-	4	1
EHIME	1	1	20	1	1	-	3	-
KOCHI	4	-	33	4	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	72	7	-	-	18	-
SAGA	-	-	21	3	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	14	2	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	2	1	11	2	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	98	14	1718	230	41	-	634	23
RATE								
Current	6.4	0.9	5.3	0.7	2.7	-	2.0	0.1
Previous	5.1	0.8			1.8	-		

Weekly Report - 21 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	2
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	1	1	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	31	1	49	5	-	-	12	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	1	-	*3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OTA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	36	1	*89	10	2	1	78	4
RATE								
Current	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Previous	0.3	0.1			0.1	-		

Weekly Report - 21 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	92	-	339	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1	9	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	121	2	811	19	-	-	1	-
RATE								
Current	7.9	0.1	2.5	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	7.4	0.1			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	1	227	7	3	-	84	14
AOMORI	-	-	10	-	1	-	15	2
IWATE	2	-	22	-	1	-	14	1
MIYAGI	-	-	23	1	1	-	37	9
AKITA	1	-	19	-	3	-	17	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	12	-	3	2	16	8
FUKUSHIMA	5	1	33	1	3	-	33	8
IBARAKI	-	-	20	-	1	-	22	6
TOCHIGI	2	-	18	1	-	-	7	2
GUMMA	1	-	21	-	1	-	9	3
SAITAMA	8	-	76	2	-	-	17	6
CHIBA	3	-	42	1	1	-	12	5
TOKYO	23	-	476	5	5	-	106	25
KANAGAWA	5	-	92	-	3	-	47	11
NIIGATA	-	-	26	-	-	-	7	1
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	4	-	11	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	13	5	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	14	-	119	1	1	1	9	4
GIFU	1	-	31	2	-	-	2	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	25	-	1	-	15	4
AICHI	4	-	78	-	1	-	4	1
MIE	4	-	30	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	3	-	71	-	1	-	3	-
KYOTO	4	-	56	-	-	-	19	7
OSAKA	6	1	80	2	3	1	44	14
HYOGO	3	-	35	1	1	-	12	2
NARA	1	-	21	-	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	18	-	1	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	4	-	15	4
SHIMANE	1	-	11	-	-	-	2	2
OKAYAMA	21	-	56	1	2	-	3	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	27	-	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	2	-	16	-	-	-	5	3
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	1	-	15	-	1	-	25	7
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	6	-	1	-	5	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3
<hr/>								
TOTAL	132	3	1927	30	48	4	669	169
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	8.6	0.2	6.0	0.1	3.1	0.3	2.1	0.5
Previous	7.4	0.2			1.1	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	298	6030	145	3292	729	13568
AOMORI	34	533	18	398	169	2702
IWATE	51	306	21	349	250	3273
MIYAGI	78	607	75	818	223	4250
AKITA	63	416	38	483	185	2437
YAMAGATA	34	471	52	768	170	2307
FUKUSHIMA	135	1046	42	360	183	2882
IBARAKI	206	1477	26	377	171	2431
TOCHIGI	27	206	16	408	126	1862
GUMMA	147	898	38	958	125	2166
SAITAMA	182	1133	94	1131	243	3330
CHIBA	183	890	18	195	230	2585
TOKYO	864	7684	193	2236	1403	21230
KANAGAWA	214	1459	52	735	297	4934
NIIGATA	339	2680	72	871	217	4501
TOYAMA	427	2047	99	986	441	3993
ISHIKAWA	204	1452	50	625	117	2694
FUKUI	111	682	10	185	141	1492
YAMANASHI	88	440	8	134	65	834
NAGANO	159	214	55	1315	283	4320
GIFU	104	651	54	839	166	2856
SHIZUOKA	310	1161	55	753	271	3608
AICHI	442	2252	168	1415	438	5922
MIE	240	2955	31	570	176	2886
SHIGA	506	2488	59	831	22	1640
KYOTO	464	4936	67	676	330	6027
OSAKA	476	4307	111	936	409	9334
HYOGO	327	2283	114	1227	390	6162
NARA	206	782	14	20	53	807
WAKAYAMA	90	1338	11	50	205	1421
TOTTORI	52	273	15	73	84	1406
SHIMANE	392	4421	16	388	190	2707
OKAYAMA	79	389	53	460	355	4054
HIROSHIMA	459	3168	123	887	453	5612
YAMAGUCHI	210	2003	18	262	162	3179
TOKUSHIMA	15	86	8	52	79	1259
KAGAWA	19	59	103	307	232	1397
EHIME	80	771	95	1142	136	3141
KOCHI	2	237	1	94	37	1139
FUKUOKA	624	10342	156	2033	521	7338
SAGA	231	2252	39	424	114	1782
NAGASAKI	196	2149	41	354	235	2978
KUMAMOTO	177	2672	9	260	101	2001
OITA	98	1803	5	158	115	1963
MIYAZAKI	68	497	18	156	199	2373
KAGOSHIMA	60	534	2	269	33	2115

TOTAL	9831	86086	2530	31330	11334	173460
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RATE:

Current	640.9	267.3	164.9	97.3	738.9	538.5
Previous	618.3		154.4		742.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	226	6544	1	59
AOMORI	95	1335	-	14
IWATE	103	1587	-	-
MIYAGI	94	1738	-	13
AKITA	83	1105	-	-
YAMAGATA	65	1348	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	136	2135	-	5
IBARA	111	2625	-	2
TOCHIGI	48	1502	-	3
GUMMA	71	2207	-	71
SAITAMA	120	2084	7	55
CHIBA	45	974	-	3
TOKYO	141	5544	-	81
KANAGAWA	106	2220	-	12
NIIGATA	178	3206	5	162
TOYAMA	176	2384	3	30
ISHIKAWA	47	1015	10	42
FUKUI	49	684	9	55
YAMANASHI	56	763	2	14
NAAGANO	131	2630	-	78
GIFU	80	1894	1	30
SHIZUOKA	104	2140	-	26
AICHI	180	2713	12	38
MIE	101	1724	12	48
SHIGA	65	1164	-	29
KYOTO	71	1458	-	17
OSAKA	110	1593	1	202
HYOGO	95	2150	2	73
NARA	37	357	4	11
WAKAYAMA	76	732	-	3
TOTTORI	38	440	-	-
SHIMANE	53	1129	-	9
OKAYAMA	99	1628	1	14
HIROSHIMA	133	1686	4	88
YAMAGUCHI	31	1168	-	30
TOKUSHIMA	18	568	4	36
KAGAWA	51	598	-	7
EHIME	87	2486	-	45
KOCHI	28	631	-	1
FUKUOKA	111	2745	1	22
SAGA	56	904	5	12
NAGASAKI	72	1019	-	46
KUMAMOTO	41	1218	1	26
OITA	26	602	-	14
MIYAZAKI	50	690	-	42
KAGOSHIMA	14	653	-	-
TOTAL	3908	77720	85	1569
RATE				
Current	254.8	241.3	5.5	4.9
Previous	262.8		9.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 21 Weeks		
	21 May 1949	22 May 1948	24 May 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	260	281	659	7369	7921	14477
Dysentery	178	133	234	1184	1327	1900
Typhoid fever	98	196	294	1718	2446	4514
Paratyphoid fever	41	65	78	634	825	1133
Smallpox	36	-	6	89	14	307
Typhus fever	2	8	28	78	324	723
Malaria	121	91	251	811	1322	3756
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	132	78	94	1927	1157	1119
Epidemic meningitis	48	50	96	669	1017	2108
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9831	2203	9764	86086	28003	NA
Whooping cough	2530	995	5583	31330	16446	NA
Tuberculosis	11334	8862	9294	173460	138492	NA
Pneumonia	3908	2155	6594	77720	77509	NA
Influenza	85	72	259	1569	2081	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	29	14	50	763	781	1375
Dysentery	50	34	38	316	294	379
Typhoid fever	14	27	22	230	302	573
Paratyphoid fever	-	5	5	23	42	67
Smallpox	1	-	1	10	-	31
Typhus fever	1	-	1	4	24	62
Malaria	2	-	-	19	12	13
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3	3	-	30	17	25
Epidemic meningitis	4	12	29	169	252	629
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 21 Weeks		
	21 May 1949	22 May 1948	24 May 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	17.0	18.3	44.1	22.9	24.6	46.1
Dysentery	11.6	8.7	15.6	3.7	4.1	6.0
Typhoid fever	6.4	12.8	19.7	5.3	7.6	14.4
Paratyphoid fever	2.7	4.2	5.2	2.0	2.6	3.6
Smallpox	2.3	-	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0
Typhus fever	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.0	2.3
Malaria	7.9	5.9	16.8	2.5	4.1	12.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	8.6	5.1	6.3	6.0	3.6	3.6
Epidemic meningitis	3.1	3.3	6.4	2.1	3.2	6.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	640.9	143.6	652.7	267.3	86.9	NA
Whooping cough	164.9	64.9	373.2	97.3	51.1	NA
Tuberculosis	738.9	577.8	621.3	538.5	429.9	NA
Pneumonia	254.8	140.5	440.8	241.3	240.6	NA
Influenza	5.5	4.7	17.3	4.9	6.5	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.9	0.9	3.3	2.4	2.4	4.4
Dysentery	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.0	0.9	1.2
Typhoid fever	0.9	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.8
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.5	0.8	2.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 21 MAY 1949

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total Cases for Year to Date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	16	306	198	3308	151	3634
AOMORI	-	81	26	752	36	897
IWATE	1	32	40	358	63	720
MIYAGI	3	61	26	723	34	1039
AKITA	7	53	36	535	58	836
YAMAGATA	1	19	24	492	42	917
FUKUSHIMA	8	141	73	974	130	1457
IBARAKI	16	120	54	682	73	966
TOCHIGI	3	90	22	943	15	1309
GUMMA	3	101	20	812	63	1112
SAITAMA	7	65	46	622	92	1023
CHIBA	6	163	59	942	43	1507
TOKYO	47	943	382	6802	317	5940
KANAGAWA	46	818	448	5965	333	4292
NIIGATA	1	53	35	551	34	1275
TOYAMA	2	72	23	866	32	952
ISHIKAWA	1	85	53	1083	25	940
FUKUI	2	69	13	428	28	587
YAMANASHI	1	71	20	423	12	508
NAGANO	4	62	75	954	65	1012
GIFU	8	173	114	1460	29	788
SHIZUOKA	4	138	114	1608	98	1825
AICHI	17	1236	203	* 4841	188	4475
MIE	5	174	50	781	87	1272
SHIGA	4	153	18	537	37	718
KYOTO	21	612	116	2222	169	3635
OSAKA	33	926	176	4525	295	6251
HYOGO	30	642	156	3919	178	5462
NAHA	9	218	40	961	47	920
WAKAYAMA	21	249	112	1446	118	1415
TOTTORI	5	94	52	568	47	670
SHIMANE	2	33	20	295	22	428
OKAYAMA	35	376	108	1521	139	1835
HIROSHIMA	27	479	180	3001	155	2824
YAMAGUCHI	5	214	94	2251	57	1663
TOKUSHIMA	2	44	21	358	54	663
KAGAWA	15	60	95	409	113	1084
EHIME	-	96	29	775	27	1037
KOCHI	1	50	9	* 545	13	* 618
FUKUOKA	43	803	396	5765	370	5629
SAGA	5	56	75	1189	54	1173
NAGASAKI	8	258	139	2052	223	2461
KUMAMOTO	2	59	51	1095	67	1599
OITA	1	65	23	936	24	* 1096
MIYAZAKI	-	29	8	552	16	643
KAGOSHIMA	2	94	51	1081	65	1044

TOTAL	480	10,736	4123	*72,908	4338	*82,151
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RATE:						
Current	31.3	33.3	268.8	226.3	282.8	255.0
Previous	32.7		262.9		294.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	1949 21 May	1948 22 May	1947 24 May	FIRST 21 1949	WEEKS 1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	480	717	847	10736	19293	16844
GONORRHEA	4123	5436	4505	72908	104548	77929
SYPHILIS	4338	5195	3598	82151	96213	53311
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	31.3	46.7	56.6	33.3	59.9	53.6
GONORRHEA	268.8	354.4	301.2	226.3	324.6	248.1
SYPHILIS	282.8	338.7	240.5	255.0	298.7	169.7

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.